EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA'S MAILS.

Paris and Constantinople Correspondence.

THE CHOLERA CONFERENCE IN THE EAST

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

ENGLAND ANTICIPATING TROUBLE

Probability that the Fishery Rights Will be Surrendered.

Parliamentary Debate on the Irish Movement.

Fenianism the Natural Result of the American War.

Another Irish Banquet to the Officers of the Canandaigua.

The European mails by the steamship China, at Bos ton, reached this city yesterday at midnight, The Algiers journals announce that the American

ate Prolic has anchored off that port. Court chroniclers record that at a recent dinner at the with flounces of lace and black velvet, and wearing the

Iemorial Diplomatique of March 10 has the fol-"According to information which we receive with all confidence, a draft of a concordat between the loly See and Mexico was prepared some weeks since a ne and forwarded to Mexico. The bases are said to Council, and the negotiation in it may be considered as terminated to the satisfaction of both parties."

Cur Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, March 13, 1866. diral Lonnet—Result of Precautions in Nuremberg— Opinions upon President Johnson's Veto and Speech—De arture of Troops for Mexic:—Colonel Fuller's Interview oith the Emperor—The Prince Imperial Recovered—The

, and an attempt upon the part of the protection-npose a tax of two francs the hectolitre upon nin brought into France, but which was fre ce:-" In the year 1826," he said, " Sect upon him that he awoke from his trance, and no ble misfortunes." The matter was con

ce to prove, but they are undoubtedly very ding. Enclosed with glass, and inside, lying in coffins, were half a dozen corpses, in the hand of one of which was placed a bell-pull so that the est motion would cause a bell to ring and attract tention of a surveillant who was constantly in attent. The bodies are left in this manner until statiable signs of decomposition ensue, when they tried, and yet I was informed that during fifteen of this practice there had never boen a single case

resident Johnson's veto message, and his speech on the 224 of February, have excited a great deal of interest in Paris. Among Americans generally the feeling is one a satisfaction that the President has at length "put his foot down" upon the efforts of the distunion radicals of the North, as well as the distunion rebets of the South, With the single exception of the Opin's Nationale, the journals of all shades of opinion express their approval of the I resident's policy. The Monteur and Continuous of the Johnson express their approval of the I resident's policy. The Monteur and Continuous of the Johnson express their approval of the I resident's policy. The Monteur and Continuous of things, which may yet lead to another civil war. The French government, with all its professions of amity, would not be at all sorry for such an eventuality, as it would be taken advantage of to "consolidate" Maximilian's rule in Mexico.

I mentioned recently the fact that a battathon of troops were to be sent from Bildah to Nexico. The Monieur "Algerie, of the 5th of March, now states that the steam transport Rhome had left Algeries on that day with aine hundred and thirty-eight men of the Saxth Satishon of the Foreign Legion, destined for Mexico. This is "getting out of Mexico" with a vengennee.

Colonel Fatter's interview with his Majesty has been explained. It was not for the discussion of any serious political questions, but simply to enable the Colonel to lay before the Emperor a plan which has been sometime incubating for the establishment in Paris of a "Cosmopolitical tank," the elnews of which are to be furnished by London capitalists.

The Prunce Imper al has happely recovered from his

mopolitan Hank," the sinews of which are to be furnished by London capitalists. The Prince Imper at has happily recovered from his attack of measles, and goes to morrow or next day with his papa and mamma to Complegue for the benefit of purer

air.

At all the balls and parties now the "Chaine Benolton" is the great feature. This, either in jet or gold or silver, in targe links to festened in the hair and falls under the chin and upon the breast. Sometimes two or three chains are used, and some ladies give an additional effect to them by entwining them with artificial flowers.

CONSTANTINOPER, March 4, 1863. Proceedings of the Goldra Conference-What is Required of Turkey-More about the New Island in the Archipe age of the Salline Pore, de.

ing its sessions here, in apartments fitted up for this purpose, in the large Military and Medical Academy of Pera, called "Galata Seray." You are aware that this "Conference" was created on the suggestion of the Emperor of France, and adopted, not without some mis-givings as to his uiterior designs, by the Ottoman govern-ment. On the part of the Emperor, the Count de Talle-man has been named. He was, several years since, Secretary of the French Legation at this place, and has since been promoted to the rank of full Minister; in wince been promoted to the rank of full Minster, in which capacity he has represented the Emperor in various parts of Errope. The appointment of one of his rank, histing a diplomatic position, at once indicated to the Porte, the position which the Emperor intended to take on the subject of the cholera, with regard to the Mussulman East. This remark is better explained by the remembrance that the cholera, which, last summer, carried off fifty thoursaid of the unablitants of this city, came here from Explained by the here from Egypt and Arabia, where, though it did not originate, it nevertheless received strength and virulence from the innumerable number of animal victime slaughfrom the innumerable number of animal victims slaugh-tered on the occasion of the pilgrimage to the Hoty Places in and around Mecca and Medica. In ac-cepting the suggestion of the Emperor the Porte, therefore, required that the Conference should be dispos-sed of all diplomatic character, and that the mea-ters adopted by it, as well as the nomination of the agents appointed to effect them, shall be wholly left to the interest and convictions of each of the governments

In anticipation of being required to do so, the Porte has already sent a commission of its own to the Holy Places aforesaid to study and report on the matter there

easures in the view of preventing the return a the olders in the coming summer. In the meantime, the oldest Commission in Arabia is occupied in hygeinic easures, and will no doubt require that the remains of a sacrifices be properly interred from sight, id, as the Conference has asked, that during the that during a long journey by land, the sea travellers are sufficiently purged of their infections. This proposal came from the French Commissioner, in the view at is came from the French can be works on the Suez canal. Experience has, nevertheless, clearly shown that the Asiatic cholera can be conveyed in clothing, and that

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

England Anticipating Trouble—Small Consolation for the Provincials—The British Government will make No Sacrifices to Support several Thomand Miles Away a Principle it Has Given Up at Home.

ENGLAND INCLINED TO GIVE UP HER FISHERY CLAIMS.

[From the London Post, March 12.]

In the presence of subjects possessing more immediate interest it has probably exaped the attention of the general public that on Saturday next, by the terms of the notice given by the American government, the Reciprocity treaty, regulating the fisheries and trade as between that country and the provinces of British North America, will expire. The subject has been so little discussed in England, and the importance of the treaty as affecting our relations with the United States is so little appreciated, that it will not be out of place to give some account of the various phases through which the question has passed, as well as of its present position.

It is to be observed that the important part of the question—and, indeed, the only part upon which difficulties can arise—is that which relates to the right claimed by Americans of fashing in the seas adjacent to the provinces; and the nature and extent of those rights which have hitherto been regulated by the moribund treaty are such, and are so differently regarded both by Americans of fashing in the seas adjacent to the feared, will be now reopened, and which, tuless they are treated by both sides with a disposition to make mitual concessions in accordance with the liberal spirit of the times, will do more to endanger the frachily relations between the two countries than any question that has of late years arisen; not excepting even the case of the Trent and the Alabama.

When negotiations were opened at the close of the American so fash in all the seas adjacent to their country. So much importance did be attach to this right than the declared that he would rather "continue the war forever" than abandon it, and the treaty of 1783 accordingly embraced a clause recognizing the right of entering

THE FENIANS.

important Discussion in the British Parliament — The Irish Rebellion the Natural Result of Events in America— Earl Russell Calis the Fenians a Set of

graph, took place on the condition of Ireland.

Earl Grey, in moving that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the state of Ireland, said:—Probably there never was a plot more utterly wild and hopeless than the Fenian conspiracy, and yet even this plot has been able to command the active support of a great many of the lower classes in Ireland, and the sympathies of many more. This circumstance shows, I think, the state of mind which exists in that country, because, as has been well remarked, the agents of a foreign conspiracy, however well supplied they might be with money, and however well supplied they might be with money, and however well organized they might be, would have attempted in vain to enlist thousands of followers in England or Scotland for the purpose of overthrowing the government. In Ireland, however, such efforts have unfortunately met with a certain amount of success. We have been told that sone of the respectable classes, or at all events only a very few of them, have had anything to do with the conspiracy, or shown any sympathy for it, and that during the recent tries the conduct of the jurymen has been all that could be desired. My lords, I rejoice to find that it is no, but I ebserve that it is stated by one who ought to know the feelings of the Irish people that the classes from whom theymen were taken ever alarmed at and opposed to the capturing desired and institutions and set because they believed it to be directed against all property and all existing social institutions, and and because they believed it to be directed against all property and sail existing social institutions, and and because they believed with regard to Ireland—namely, that the prevailing disaffection in that country is not produced by distress. Now, we know it very often happens that physical distress is the cause of political discontent. It was the cause of the Swing riots in 1830 and 1831; and the Chartist riots a few years lafer were, I think, clearly traceable to the prevenue on some portions o is not produced by distress. Now, we know it sway often happens that physical distress is the cause of political discontent. It was the cause of the Swing riots in 1830 and 1831; and the Chartist riots a few years later were, I think, clearly traceable to the pressure on some portions of the population. It has, however, been often pelinted out that in Ireland disaffection does not exist in those districts where there is the greatest distress. For the instance, there was more disaffection in the south than in the poorest counties of the west, and it was a remarkable fact that during the great suffering in the familie of 1847 political discontent was far less than it was eight or nine years afterwards, when, from the high prices caused by the Russian war, the people were comparatively prosperous. Indeed, this disaffection in Ireland is much mere the cause than the effect of distress. The feeting of insecurity which exists in Ireland prevents the affux of capital into the country, and the development of these resources with which, whatever may be said to the contrary, she is very richly endowed by nature. How can you expect that men will embark in great industrial undertakings when every day at public meetings speeches are made which, if they mean anything, mean that those who deliver them contomplate sconer or later the overthrow of the existing institutions of the country. It is, I think, perfectly clear that it is this feeling of insecurity which is the main cause which prevents the industrial importer when contomplate sconer or later the overthrow of the existing institutions of the country. It is, I think, perfectly clear that it is this feeling of insecurity which is the main cause which prevents the industrial importer when contomplate sconer or later the overthrow of the existing institutions of the country. It is, I think, perfectly clear that it is this feeling of insecurity which is the main cause which prevents are included in the description which I have now given of the state of things and in the mai

TRELAND AND AMERICA.

The Second Banquet to the Officers of the Canandalgua—Brilliant Reception by the Harbor Commissioners. [From the Bellast Northern Whig, March 12.] On Saturday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, the ug steamer belonging to the Messrs Andrews, left the wharf at Donegail quay, and conveyed to the United states man-of-war Canandalgua, lying off Greypoin, aptain Siembel and a number of the officers who had

tomley, Esq.; Adam Deffin, Esq.; Previerick Hinahan, Esq.; Julea Weinberg, Esq.; Rev. T. Y. Killen, John Workman, Esq.; Samuel Black, Esq.; J. Buckley, E.q.; T. H. Johnson, Esq.; Dr. McMechan, Gustavus Heyn, Esq.; W. H. Kisbey, Esq.; Dr. Moore, James Guthric, Esq., Town Clerk; James Bailey, Esq., Commissioner of Police; Rodolphus Harvey, Esq., Sub-Inspoctor; Samuel Vance, Esq.; John Dunn, Esq., Among the officers of the Board in attendance were—Mr. Thompson, secretary; Mr. Hewitt, solicitor; Messrs. Smith and Lizars, engineers; Mr. Young, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sands. Grace having been said and thanks returned, The Chamman, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said it was one they were accustomed to give without any comment, but on an occasion like the present they should give it with a full expression of our unsbaken loyalty to the throne—thear and applause—in the person of the Queen, and may the future of her reign be as anapicious and propercous as the first. (Loud applause.)

The toest having been drank with all the honors.

and it was one they were accustomed to give without any comment, but on an occasion like the present they should give it with a full expression of our unshaken inysity to the throne—there and applause,—in the persons of the Queen, and may the future of her reign be as sampticious and prosperous as the first. (Loud applause). The death having been drank with all the honors, Mr. Malcolm mang a verse of "God Save the Queen," which was joined in by the whole company, standing.

The Craimana then rose and said—Gottlemen, I am perfectly certain that the toast I am now about to propose will receive a hearty response in every part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Iroland, and is no part will it receive more than in the Province of United Ridgom of Great Britain and Iroland, and is no part will it receive more than in the Province of United Ridgom of Freedblip, and common kindred, we naturally take a deep interest in her concerns and prosperity, and we all feel a deep interest in the President of the United States, whose health I have now to propose. (Applause.) He came to his present position under circumstances we all diplore—thear, hear.) Perhaps nowhere was there as more heartlet expression of sympathy for those who were affected by that fatal circumstance than in the town of Belfast—(applause)—but we rejoice to-day that the man who has succeeded him is litted to fill that position. (Hear.) All his acts have shown that he is the man three for the high position in which he is placed. He as aman of sound judgment; a man possessing what is a great acquisition—quod common with ourselves, we can now say that he who sets his foot on American soil, as well as British, is free—(applause)—dud, therefore, with heart-felt satingtion and delight do we drink "the heath of his Excellency President Johnson." (Loud applause.)

The toast was drait with great enthusiasm.

Ensign Lasav then sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

LOCAL LOYALTY.

The CHAIRMAN again rose and proposed "The Lord Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland."

LIEUTENANT DEWEY'S RESPONSE.

planse.)
Song by Dr. McMernax.
Sir Enward Cory said that he observed a gentipresent who was to a certain extent a stranger, all
he was well known to many of them from his reput
From his connection with an important cites of inin a distant part of the country, and from the perrespect to which he was entitled, he thought they s
give the tonst. He referred to Mr. Malcomson, of
law. (Applausa.)

Mr. Malcom on thanked the company for the http://had done him. He referred to the state of rica, which he said had now got rid of the cursiavery. (Hear, hear, and "question.") Mr. Malsob was going on to allude to other matters, when Mr. Jakes Ginnwood suggested that they should a controverted topics. (Hear.) He was sure that would all loin in expressing their gratitude at seein.

THE SPANISH-CHILEAN WAR.

A proclamation by her Majesty the Conery is published in last night's Garch, declaring the neutrality of this country in the hostilities which have commenced between Spain and Peru, and inflicting fines and penalties upon any British subjects who shall "violate or contavene the lasse and statutes of the realm or the law of nations in reference thereto."

[Madrid (March 16) despatch to the London Press.]
The statement of the Nonclades that the Minister Finance had contracted a loan with Mesers. Rothsch is contradicted.

The Moravian at Portland.

POTITANO, March 29, 1866.

The steamship Moravian, Captain Arion, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Londonderry on the 17th inel., arrived here at 4.45 this morning, bringing two hundred and fifty one passengers. She was detained until Saturday at Londonderry for government despatches.

The Moravian reports:—March 21 passed steamer St. David in latitude 42 20, longitude 34, bound east; March 25 passed steamer Java in latitude 50, longitude 43, bound east.

Snow in Chicago. Civelenary, March 20, 1806. Four inches of snow fell at Chicago on Tuesday night MISCELLANROUS.

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WAR.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship North America.

BATTLE ON THE PARANA RIVER

The Paraguayans Gain the Day.

Inside View of Humaita, the Paraguayan Stronghold:

ITS ARMAMENT AND DEFENCES.

THE ALLIED ARMIES HELD AT BAY.

Impracticability of Operations.

A Grand Flank Movement Necessary to Capture the Paraguayan Capital.

Preliminary Legislation Towards the Abolition of Stavery in Brazil.

THE CARNIVAL AT RIO.

IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

m Rio Janerio March 3, touching at in

To the purser of the North America we are indebted for the prempt delivery of our South American de-

Our Rio Janeiro Correspondence. Rio Jareno, March 3, 1866.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

THE BATTLE THE PARAGUAYANS AND THE ARGENTIKES AT PASSA DE LA PATRIA.

The fight was intensely hot, the Paraguayans only inch by luch, and profiting by all the difficulties in the form of bushes, awamps, lakes, &c., and at night as they had been reinforced.

ing on the Argentine side two hundred killed and a num-ber of wounded, variously estimated at from one hundred to six hundred.

The Argentines had several officers killed and many wounded. The loss of men placed hors de comba: is be-tween five hundred and six hundred. This loss is engaged were from that city.

This is the Argentine version of the affair. The Brazilian account differs from it materially, and if all the

statements received from the latter source are to be be-lieved the conduct of the Argentines in the fight was not-very flattering to them. While it cannot be desied, on the one hand, that they defended themselves bravely, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that they fell ingleriously, without the slightest advantage to their

General Osorio, in command of the Brazilian forces, having heard heavy firing in the direction of the river, sent to General Hornos, offering reinforcements, which were declined. The consequence was that the Paragnayans, in their onset, created great confusion to the Argentine ranks, and although this is desiled, it is indistintiated by letters received from surgeons of the Brazilian army, who declared that they found almost all the Argentines that they attend d wounded in the riar. This circumstance is mentioned with the nitmost politoness and variable, but it is certain that the Argentin's very completely resited.

vere completely rested.

A great cry has been raised in Buenes Ayres a rainst the Brazilian army and may, but more especially the latter, for their inactivity when they were within hear-ing distance of the conflict. It a believed by important persons, however, that as far as General Osorio is con-estned, no blame attaches to him because he did not

persons, however, that as far as General Geories is oncorned, no blains attaches to thin because he did notsend troops to the scene of strife, because they were declined by General Hornos. As for the inactivity of the
Brazilian squadron, it is accounted for on the suspicion
that some disagreement exists between Admiral Tamandare and the Argentine Commander-in-Chief.

Brazilians very naturally ask, in presence of the blame
imputed to their countrymen, what was the bulk of the
Argentine army doing? Being so much nearer the field
of battle than the Brazilians, why did it not support the
division from Buenos Ayres? And they think, with
reason, that the Argentine forces, amounting to ten
thousand men, on their own soil, were quite sufficient
to arrest the progress and punch the foolbardness of
two thousand Paraguayans. Some officers even think
that the help of Brazilians in this case would be coundered more in the light of an insult than as an advantage
to their allies. Be this as it may, it is a stebborn fact
that the Argentines have been tremendously whipped,
and that the moral advantage gained by the Paraguayans
is immense.

The newspapers do not mention a word about the destruction of the finithous and other means of transportation in the course of construction by the allies, on the Argentine side of the Parana. Private letters have been received here, however, stating that the Paraguayans had set fire to everything of the kind that they found on the bank of the river that they could not quickly carry away with them. All this ought to lead the allies to

SEE SUPPLEMENT SHEET